

CAIP COST-SHARE EDUCATION

Farmers approved for CAIP cost-share are required to complete an education credit. Educational meetings/programs completed between June 21, 2024 and July 18, 2025 will qualify, provided they are related to your cost-share project. The CAIP education form requires a signature from your county extension agent — please have your sections of the form completed before bringing in for a signature. Upcoming educational meetings are listed on page 3. Online classes are available at https://anr.ca.uky.edu/caip-training. Contact me with any questions about the education requirement.

REMINDER OF IMPORTANT CAIP DATES:

- Eligible purchase time frame: June 21, 2024—June 20, 2025
- Last day to submit paperwork (invoices, cancelled checks, education form, producer report form): July 18, 2025
- Last day to complete project: July 18, 2025

Turn in all required forms and receipts to: Todd County Conservation District, 101 Elk Fork Road, in Elkton.

Milgourson

Traci Johnson Agriculture & Natural Resources Agent

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UK MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT KSU COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY AND THE SCIENCES

Todd County Extension · 240 Pond River Rd · Elkton, KY 42220 · 270-265-5659

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONMENT

Educational programs of Kentucky Cooperative Extension serve all people regardless of economic or social status and will not discriminate on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, national origin, creed, religion, political belief, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, pregnancy, marital status, genetic information, age, veteran status, physical or mental disability or reprisal or retaliation for prior civil rights activity. Reasonable accommodation of disability may be available with prior notice. Program information may be made available in languages other than English. University of Kentucky, Kentucky State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and Kentucky Counties, Cooperating.



Disabilities accommodated with prior notification.

Agriculture and Natural Resources Family and Consumer Sciences 4-H Youth Development Community and Economic Development

Extension Service

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ARE YOUR GREENHOUSE TOMATOES GETTING ENOUGH WATER?



Tomato plants producing fruits need somewhere between 68-75 ounces of water per plant per day, according to UK Extension Vegetable Specialist Rachel Rudolph. This amount is also dependent on weather and the temperature in the greenhouse. Drip tape should be close to the base of the plants, a couple of inches away at most. By 8 weeks after transplanting, 75 ounces of water per plant per day is needed.

Growers can multiply the number of plants by 75 ounces to get how much water is needed daily for the entire greenhouse or high tunnel. Installing a meter on the irrigation system to determine water volume is an easy way to monitor output.

Plants wilting in the greenhouse may be a sign of:

- Not enough water
- Excessive temperature/heat
- Disease affecting roots and/or vascular systems
- Any combination of these

Recommended reference are available online or by requesting from Todd County Extension:

- Simple Calculations for Small Drip Irrigation Systems
 https://publications.ca.uky.edu/sites/publications.ca.uky.edu/files/HO122.pdf
- Off the Grid: Ultra-Low Pressure Drip Irrigation and Rain Catchment https://publications.ca.uky.edu/sites/publications.ca.uky.edu/files/HO120.pdf
- Watering and Fertilizing Tomatoes in a High Tunnel
 https://extension.missouri.edu/media/wysiwyg/Extensiondata/Pub/pdf/agguides/hort/g06462.pdf
- High Tunnel Tomato Production Short Course (Videos) https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLFS9oa3lB0bkkZSooTztQOIpIpP3uIMf_

BEEF QUALITY & CARE ASSURANCE CERTIFICATION AVAILABLE ONLINE



The Kentucky Beef Network offers Beef Quality & Care Assurance certification online at <u>https://www.kybeefnetwork.com/</u>.

This certification is a requirement for those approved for CAIP cost-share for Large Animal/ Cattle projects. An up-to-date certification is required by the CAIP paperwork deadline of July 18.

UPCOMING AG EVENTS

Evaluating Mid-Year Farm Cash Flow Needs July 15, 6:00 pm

CAIP CERTIFIED!

Todd County Extension Office Call 270-265-5659 to reserve your meal for this special event. Presented by Kayla Brashears **UK Farm Management Specialist**

UK Wheat Field Day May 13, 9:00 am **UKREC**, Princeton

KATS Crop Scouting Clinic May 15, 8:30 am - 3:30 pm **UKREC**, Princeton https://kats.ca.uky.edu/

Living With Alpha-gal Syndrome May 29, 6:00 pm ONLINE Pre-registration required at ukfcs.net/AgS

Waste Tire Collection Event June 6, 7:00 am - 12:00 pm 411 Streets Avenue, Elkton Call 270-265-5262 for details on what is accepted.

KATS Drone Pilot Certification Workshop

June 16-17, 8:00 am - 4:00 pm Madisonville https://kats.ca.uky.edu/

Twilight Tour, Commercial Horticulture June 24 Fairview

Webinar Event Living with Alpha-gal

Learn more about AGS (red meat allergy) and how to reduce your risk with University of Kentucky **Cooperative Extension**

Topics Covered

✓ AGS basics

✓ Tick bite prevention 🥪 Diet & lifestyle management

< Q/A session



Thursday, May 29th 6-7:30pm CDT 7-8:30pm EDT **Register Now!** ukfcs.net/AgS

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MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD AND ENVIRONM

2025 WHEAT FIELD DAY

Wheat Science Group MAY 13, 2025

TOPICS INCLUDE: CURRENT WHEAT CROP UPDATE

Dr. Chad Lee & Dr. Mohammad Shamim

SULFUR FOR WHEAT: PAST, PRESENT & FUTURE Dr. Edwin Ritchev

OPTIMAL N FOR 2025 - Dr. John Grove

2025/26 WHEAT OUTLOOK - Dr. Grant Gardner

RESIDUAL HERBICIDES FOR MANAGEMENT OF FALL AND SPRING EMERGING ITALIAN RYEGRASS Dr. Travis Legleiter

MANAGEMENT OF IMPORTANT WHEAT DISEASES Dr. Heather Kelly (University of Tennessee)

UPDATES ON OCCURRENCES OF APHIDS, HESSIAN FLIES, AND FALL ARMYWORMS IN 2024-25 Dr. Raul Villanueva

BREEDING FOR SCAB RESISTANCE IN SOFT RED WINTER WHEAT Dr. Dave Van Sanford & Maggie Gillum

VARIETY TRIAL WALK THROUGH

Martin-Gatton Cooperative Extension Service College of Agriculture, Food and Environment



Cooperative **Extension Service**



9:00am - 12:00pm CT Registration 8:30 am



EDUCATIONAL CREDITS: CCA Credits: IPM: 1 HR Crop Mgmt: 1.5 HR

PESTICIDE CREDITS: 1 CEU for Cat 1a 1 CEU for Cat 10

MARTIN-GATTON COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FOOD

PLANT DISEASE DIAGNOSED IN APRIL 2025

Following are plant diseases diagnosed in April. Descriptions and management recommendations are sourced from UK Extension's Veggie Scout website <u>https://veggiescout.ca.uky.edu/</u>

Pythium Root Rot, Greenhouse Tomatoes

Pythium root rot (*Pythium* spp.) causes brown, rotting roots. Stem constrictions may occur at the soil line, sometimes with a lesion extending upward. Like other root rot diseases, plants may be stunted, exhibit nutrient deficiency symptoms, and suffer reduced yields. *Pythium* species are water mold pathogens with very wide host ranges.

Management recommendations include: 1) Increase soil drainage and avoid overwatering and 2) Use approved soil- or media-applied fungicides labeled for *Pythium* spp.



Rhizoctonia Root Rot, Greenhouse Tomatoes

Rhizoctonia root rot (*Rhizoctonia* solani) is caused by a fungus that overwinters in soils and in association with crop debris. Similar to other root rots, roots decay and turn brown; however, Rhizoctonia lesions on roots and lower stems are often reddishbrown in color. *Rhizoctonia* also has a foliar phase on select crops in Kentucky, notably beans, leafy greens, and tobacco.

Management recommendations include 1) Practice crop rotation

and minimize overwatering; 2) Apply labeled fungicides to suppress disease; and 3) Consider fumigation or solarization on severely infested sites.

HELPFUL MEASUREMENTS:

Conversion Factors

Liquid Measure

- 3 teaspoons = 1 tablespoon = 14.8 ml
- 1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons = 29.6 ml
- 1 pint = 2 cups = 16 fluid ounces = 473.2 ml
- 1 quart = 2 pints = 4 cups = 32 fl. oz. = 946.4 ml
- 1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 16 cups =128 fl. oz = 3786 ml
- 1 gallon = 3.79 liters = 8.355 pounds
- 1 cubic foot of water = 62.43 pounds = 7.48 gallons

Area Measure

1 acre = 43,560 sq ft = 160 sq rods = 4840 sq yd = 0.4ha

Dry Measure

1 pound=16 ounces=454 grams 1 short ton = 2000 pounds = 908 kg 1 long ton = 2240 pounds = 1017 kg

Linear Measure

12 inches = 1 foot = 30.5 cm 36 inches = 3 feet = 1 yard = 0.9 meters 1 rod = 16.5 feet 1 mile = 5280 feet = 1760 yards =1.6 km

DON'T UNDERESTIMATE THE COST OF LATE CALVING COWS

Source: Kenny Burdine, UK Extension Livestock Economics

Reproductive efficiency has a major impact on the profitability of a cow-calf operation. Discussions around this topic often focus on getting cows bred, which is definitely a crucial first step. Most economic research suggests either culling open cows or only retaining them in specific / unique situations. However, getting cows bred in a timely manner also has a significant impact on revenues. With spring calving underway, I thought it might be a good time to discuss the costs associated with those cows that don't calve as early as we would like them to.

The cost that immediately comes to mind for late calving cows is that they wean smaller calves. These lower weaning weights are primarily a function of age as calves born later in the calving season will be younger at weaning time. Given reasonable assumptions of weight gain, each cycle missed can easily result in 40-50 fewer lbs at weaning. Needless to say, the revenue difference between cows bred during their first cycle vs those bred during the 3rd or 4th cycle can be very significant.

There is another cost of late calving cows that does not get as much attention but is also very important. In addition to those late born calves being smaller at weaning, they are also more likely to be sold in smaller groups since there are fewer of them. Smaller lot sizes are consistently associated with lower calf prices in the literature, which means these late born calves may take another hit in value beyond their lower sale weight.

The figure below was estimated from preconditioned feeder cattle sales in Kentucky and graphically shows the impact of lot size on feeder cattle prices. I show this figure in most of my Extension programs and always like to focus people's attention on the left side of the graph. Notice how much price improvement was seen simply by having calves uniform enough to sell in groups of 5-10, which is attainable even for relatively small cow-calf operations. In this dataset, a group of 5 outsold a single by \$11 per



cwt and a group of 10 outsold a single by \$15 per cwt. Larger lots sizes are always preferred, but the key message is that one must manage their herds to limit the number of calves that get sold as singles or in very small groups.

West Kentucky Select Bred Heifer Sale

SELLING 225 FALL CALVING BRED HEIFERS

KENTUCKY - TENNESSEE LIVESTOCK MARKET GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 2025 12:00 NOON CENTRAL TIME

SEE THESE HEIFERS AT WWW.KYHEIFERSALE.COM

All heifers are guaranteed bred to bulls with genomic enhanced EPDs and have met stringent requirements for health, quality and pelvic measurements.

> For more information Contact: Kevin Laurent, University of Kentucky (270) 625-0994 Mark Barnett, KY-TN Livestock Market (931) 624-7176 Tom Barnett, KY-TN Livestock Market (931) 624-7376



Sponsored by Univ. of Kentucky and Univ. of Tennessee Cooperative Extension Service

HOME GARDENERS CORNER: PROPER VEGETABLE GARDEN PLANNING FOR DISEASE PREVENTION

Source: Kim Leonberger, Nicole Gauthier, Emily Pfeufer, UK Extension Plant Pathology

Warmer temperatures mean spring is right around the corner, and gardeners everywhere are ready to get plants in the ground. However, prior to planting, growers should develop a plan for this year's vegetable garden. A thoughtful approach to garden layout and preparation can influence disease pressure as well as the overall success of the crop. Here are few areas to consider to get ahead of diseases as you make your vegetable garden plans.

Planting Site: The best vegetable garden sites are sunny with adequate moisture and fertile, well-drained soil. Avoid low spots, which can worsen soilborne diseases, and shady locations, which can worsen foliar diseases. Prior to planting, it is advisable to draw a planting map. This allows consideration into site limitations and succession planting. Scale models of the garden space can be





Figure 1: An example of a garden map made in Microsoft Excel. (Image: Kim Leonberger, UK)

drawn on graph paper, made in Microsoft Excel, or designed using one of many available apps (Figure 1).

Choose perennial locations carefully to make tilling more convenient. Taller crops, such as sweet corn or tomatoes, should be planted on the north or west side of the garden to avoid shading shorter plants. Retain these maps from year to year, and refer when planning next season.

Crop Rotation: If the same garden site is used each year, avoid planting the same or closely related crops in an identical place each year. A three-year rotation is recommended, however, even a year or two out of a certain plant family can be beneficial. Crop rotation prevents disease-causing pathogens from building up in soil. Multiple vegetable crops are closely related and are prone to many of the same disease issues. Closely related crops are:



- Tomatoes, Peppers, Potatoes, and Eggplant
- Cucumbers, Pumpkins, Squash, Watermelons, and Muskmelons
- Peas, Broad Beans, Snap beans, and Lima Beans
- Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Collards, Brussels Sprouts, Broccoli, Kohlrabi, Turnips, Rutabaga, Chinese Cabbage, and Mustard
- Lettuce, Endive, and Salsify
- Chives, Garlic, Leeks, Onions, and Shallots
- Beets, Swiss Chard, and Spinach
- Carrots, Parsley, Celery, Celeriac, and Parsnip

Compost Piles: Avoid composting diseased plants or produce, since home compost piles typically do not reach temperatures high enough to kill pathogens. Accelerate the rate of decomposition by turning compost piles at least once per month. Avoid adding fresh material to finished compost piles, as the new material will not break down in time for spring planting. Water should be added to very dry compost piles at turning to allow for more complete decomposition. For more information on composting for the garden, see

	Lamest Sale Hanting Date			Euros Sure Flanting Date		
Crops	Western	Central	Eastern	Eastern	Central	Western
Asparagus (crowns)	Mar 10	Mar 15	Mar 20		(Spring only)	
Beans (snap)	Apr 10	Apr 25	May 1	July 15	July 25	Aug 1
Beans (lima)	Apr 15	May 1	May 10	June 15	June 20	July 1
Beets	Mar 10	Mar 15	Mar 20	Aug 1	Aug 10	Aug 15
Broccoli (plants)	Mar 30	Apr 5	Apr 10	July 15	Aug 1	Aug 15
B. Sprouts (plants)	Mar 30	Apr 5	Apr 10	July 1	July 15	Aug 1
Cabbage	Mar 15	Mar 25	Apr 1	July 1	July 15	Aug 1
Carrots	Mar 10	Mar 20	Apr 1	July 1	July 15	Aug 1
Cauliflower (plants)	Mar 30	Apr 5	Apr 10	July 15	July 20	Aug 5
Celery	Apr 1	Apr 5	Apr 10	June 15	July 1	July 15
Chard	Mar 15	Mar 20	Apr 1	June 15	July 15	Aug 1
Collards	Mar 1	Mar 10	Mar 15	Aug 15	Aug 20	Aug 30
Sweet Corn	Apr 10	Apr 20	May 1	June 15	July 10	July 20
Cucumbers	Apr 20	May 1	May 10	June 15	July 1	July 15
Eggplant (plants)	May 1	May 10	May 15	June 1	June 15	July 1
Garlic	-	-	-	Nov 1	Nov 7	Nov 15
Kale	Mar 10	Mar 20	Apr 1	July 15	Aug 1	Aug 15
Kohlrabi	Mar 15	Mar 20	Mar 25	July 15	Aug 1	Aug 15
Lettuce (leaf)	Mar 15	Mar 25	Apr 1	Aug 1	Aug 15	Sept 1
Lettuce (bibb plants)	Mar 15	Mar 25	Apr 1	July 15	Aug 1	Aug 15
Lettuce (head plants)	Mar 15	Mar 25	Apr 1	July 1	July 15	Aug 1
Muskmelons	Apr 20	May 10	May 15	June 15	July 1	July 15
Okra	Apr 20	May 10	May 15	July 1	July 15	Aug 1
Onions (sets)	Mar 1	Mar 10	Mar 15	(Spring only)		
Onions (plants)	Mar 15	Mar 25	Apr 1	June 15	July 1	July 15
Onions (seed)	Mar 10	Mar 20	Apr 1	June 1	June 15	July 1
Parsley	Mar 10	Mar 20	Apr 1	July 15	Aug 1	Aug 15
Parsnips	Mar 10	Mar 20	Apr 1	June 1	June 15	July 1
Peas	Feb 20	Mar 1	Mar 15	(Spring only)		
Peppers (plants)	May 1	May 10	May 20	June 15	July 1	July 15
Irish Potatoes	Mar 15	Mar 15	Mar 20	June 15	July 1	July 15
Sweet Potatoes	May 1	May 10	May 20	June 1	June 10	June 15
Pumpkins	Apr 20	May 5	May 10	June 1	June 15	July 1
Radishes	Mar 1	Mar 10	Mar 15	Sept 1	Sept 15	Oct 1
Rhubarb (crowns)	Mar 1	Mar 10	Mar 15	(Spring only)		
Rutabaga	Mar 1	Mar 10	Mar 15	July 1	July 10	July 15
Southern Peas	Apr 20	May 5	May 10	June 15	July 1	July 15
Snow Peas	Feb 20	Mar 1	Mar 15	July 20	Aug 1	Aug 8
Spinach	Feb 15	Mar 1	Mar 10	Aug 15	Sept 1	Sept 15
Summer Squash	Apr 20	May 10	May 15	July 15	Aug 1	Aug 15
Tomatoes (plants)	Apr 20	May 5	May 15	June 1	June 15	July 1
Turnips	Mar 1	Mar 10	Mar 15	Aug 1	Aug 10	Aug 20
Watermelons	Apr 20	May 5	May 15	June 15	July 1	July 15
Winter Squash	Apr 20	May 10	May 15	June 15	July 1	July 15

Based on average of early maturing varieties. Mid-season and late-maturing varieties need to be planted 15 to 30 days earlier than latest date. Nearly all of the fall-planted garden crops will require irrigation during dry periods. Additional insect controls may be necessary for these tender young plants.

https://publications.ca.uky.edu/sites/publications.ca.uky.edu/files/ho75.pdf

Keep Records: Each garden season is like a school year, with lessons to be learned. Whether by app or a physical garden journal, keep track of disease and pest issues as they occur, to help develop strategies to prevent or manage these issues. Also include details about cultivars and their performance, as well as weather patterns.



 Table 20.15. Earliest and latest planting dates in the garden in Kentucky. (If producing your own transplants, begin two to 12 weeks earlier than these listed dates. See Table 6.)

 Farliest Safe Planting Date
 Latest Safe Planting Date